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J. M. THORBURN & Co.'s

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Vegetable and Agricultural
SEEDS.

Garden, Field, Fruit, &c., Seeds.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD,

EMBRACING

EVERY STANDARD & IMPROVED VARIETY,

ALSO,

TESTED NOVELTIES,

BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND OF FOREIGN ORIGIN, THAT ARE SUITED TO THE CLIMATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

15 JOHN STREET, NEW-YORK.

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R U L E S

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

SUCCESS, in cultivating all vegetables, is certain, just in proportion as sufficient space is given them to grow in, proper tillage bestowed, and the necessary supply of light and air afforded. These conditions met, the crop will be heavy and the quality superior.

In the Directions found in the Catalogue we name the *least* space required by the different varieties. This has been done in view of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of ground. Where the garden will allow it, more liberal space should be given.

Having set apart sufficient space, give the ground a thorough preparation. Deep Culture is one great secret of success, Plough and sub-soil; or, if the spade is used, dig down at least sixteen inches.

It is equally important that the ground be well drained.

ALL crops succeed better when planted and cultivated in drills and rows, rather than broadcast. By so doing, time, expense and trouble will be saved. Weeds must be thoroughly eradicated and the surface of the ground kept open and loose if you wish to raise a superior, or even remunerative, crop. To accomplish this the hoe is your best helper, and should be constantly kept at work.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, etc.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived by an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight as compared with the gain in time and the satisfaction thus secured.

All these suggestions are of great practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

We append directions for making a hot-bed,

TO PREPARE a HOT-BED, a quantity of stable-manure should be well shaken up in a heap, about the beginning or middle of February; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over and again at another interval of three days. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite according to size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high, the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the North as much as possible and fully exposed to the Sun. In making up the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork. Place about eight inches of light rich, soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, *but raised a few inches to let the steam escape*, for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c., &c. When the seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches,—and as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather, the frame and lights should be covered at night with mats or straw. In high wind protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the Plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather the water should be made milk warm before it is used; this is important.

**The under-mentioned Catalogues are Published during the year,
all of which will be mailed free on application.**

Catalogue of VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS, *ready in January.*

Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS, *containing Directions for their Cultivation, with over 1,000 Varieties, ready in February.*

Catalogue of TREE and SHRUB SEEDS, *with Directions for their Cultivation, containing over 300 Varieties, ready in February*

Catalogue of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS, *and other Spring Bulbs, ready in February.*

Catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, *with Directions for their Management, ready in September.*

Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the SOUTHERN STATES, ready in November.

✎ *TRADE LISTS of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January, May, August and October.*

NOTICE!

WE would request our Customers who live at a distance, to forward their orders EARLY, and thus enable us to give them prompt and careful attention. Remember that if orders are deferred until everybody else is ordering, the pressure upon us must unavoidably cause delays and disappointment to many whom we wish to supply.

Address **J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John Street, New York,** writing the ORDER *separately from the letter*: giving the NAME (and not the Catalogue number) of the variety of Seeds wanted: and giving your own Name, Address and Directions for forwarding. Parties who are strangers to us will please accompany their orders with a Post Office Money Order.

We will select for those who may request it, suitable supplies of Seeds for the season, in variety, character and quantity to meet their wants. We need only to know size of Garden and amount of money proposed to be expended.

Time will be gained by testing Seeds as soon as received, by sowing a few in a flower pot in a warm place, and daily watering them.

We have never offered a better supply or assortment of Seeds than at this time. Our Stock is carefully selected, and may be safely relied upon as respects quality and purity.

Under each variety (see Catalogue) will be found suggestions as to their early or later growth, etc. These suggestions are the result of much study and observation, and, being revised and corrected to meet each year's experience, will be found deserving of attention.

The Directions for Culture are appropriate for New-York City and vicinity; they are subject to change as to time of sowing, where the locality is more Northerly or Southerly.

SEEDS MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE FOLLOWING

RATES:

Packages of 4 ounces, or under, in weight.....	2 cents.
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“ “ 8 “ “ “ 12 “	6 “
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J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S


ANNUAL CATALOGUE

— O F —

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

 See end of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

 Please order by **NAME** and **NOT** by the numbers, to facilitate the early execution of orders.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—*Artichode*.

French Green Globe, ℥ oz., 40 cents ; ℥ lb. \$4 00.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, ℥ oz., \$1 00.

Culture.—Select deep rich, light loam, not liable to retain much water in Winter. Give plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seed the beginning of May, in an open situation, and keep clear of weeds ; if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be left in rows three and a half feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. When cold weather approaches they should be covered with coarse litter, and every Spring receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in with a fork. The offsets should be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

Giant, ℥ oz., 10 cts. ; ℥ lb., 60 cts. | Conover's Colossal, ℥ paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Giant, ℥ 1000, \$8 ; ℥ 100, \$1. Conover's Colossal, ℥ 1000, \$25 ; ℥ 100, \$3.

Culture.—The seeds may be sown in the Fall, or as early as the season will permit in the Spring, in drills one foot apart. Press the earth well down with a roller or board. Keep free from weeds, and in the Spring of the second year transplant into permanent beds, which can be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. The beds should be four and a half feet wide, with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches distant in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Every Fall cut the stalks down ; afterwards giving a good dressing of manure, which turn under in the Spring without disturbing the roots. A slight dressing of salt in early Spring is very beneficial. Conover's variety requires more space.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1. Early Mazagan..... | 30 | 3. Sword Long Pod..... | 30 |
| 2. Broad Windsor..... | 30 | 4. Green Nompareil..... | 30 |

Kinds—No. 1 is the earliest, and Nos. 2 and 3 are the best for main crop.

Culture.—To do well, Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—Krup-Bohnen.

- | | bus. | qt. | | bus. | qt. |
|----------------------------|--------|-----|----------------------------|--------|-----|
| 1. Early Snap Shorts..... | \$6 00 | 30 | 9. Early Rachel..... | \$6 00 | 30 |
| 2. Early Turtle Soup..... | 6 00 | 30 | 10. Early Yellow Six-weeks | 6 00 | 30 |
| 3. Early Valentine..... | 6 00 | 30 | 11. Long do. do. | 7 00 | 30 |
| 4. Early Mohawk..... | 6 00 | 30 | 12. Black Wax (fine)..... | 10 00 | 40 |
| 5. Early China..... | 5 00 | 30 | 13. Refugee, or 1000 to 1. | 6 00 | 30 |
| 6. Early Dun Colored..... | 7 00 | 30 | 14. Large White Kidney, or | | |
| 7. Early Marrowfat (white) | 5 00 | 30 | Royal Dwarf..... | 5 00 | 30 |
| 8. Small White Rice..... | 8 00 | 40 | | | |

Kinds.—Nos. 3 and 10 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 3, 5 and 13 are very productive, and best for main crop; No. 13 also for late, and the best for pickling; No. 12 is the new Dwarf Wax variety, with white transparent pods.

Culture.—About the first of May, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans two inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than an inch deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and plant every two weeks for a succession.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOT-RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

- | | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry, 3 bus. \$8.. | 40 | 10. White Dutch Running... | 50 |
| 2. Dutch Case Knife, 3 bus \$7 | 40 | 11. French Soisson..... | 75 |
| 3. Red Cranberry..... | 40 | 12. German Wax (black).... | 60 |
| 4. White Cranberry..... | 50 | 13. New Yellow Runners.... | 75 |
| 5. Scarlet Running, 3 bus. \$10 | 50 | 14. Giant Wax (Red)..... | 1 00 |
| 6. Large White Lima " \$12 | 50 | 15. New Marshall Pole..... | 60 |
| 7. Small White Lima " \$12 | 50 | 16. New Blue Podded (fine).. | 75 |
| 8. Speckled Lima..... | 75 | 17. French Asparagus..... | 75 |
| 9. New Red Lima..... | 1 00 | 18. Yard Long..... | 25 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 12 and 17 are best for Snaps—and Nos. 6, 7, and 8 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

Culture.—If warm, dry weather, plant about the middle of May, for an early crop, and about the first of June plant Limas and the other sorts for the principal crop. Plant in hills, about four feet apart, and not more than two inches deep. Manure freely.

BEET—BETTERAVE—Remolacha—Runkelrüben.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Extra Early Turnip.....	\$1 00	15	8. Swiss Chard (for Greens)...	\$1 25	15
2. Early Bassano (true)....	1 50	15	9. Variegated (for garnishing) .	3 00	30
3. Early Blood Turnip.....	1 00	15	10. Long Red Mangle Wurtzel	60	10
4. New Dark Egyptian do..	3 00	30	11. Yellow Globe Wurtzel...	60	10
5. Early Yellow Turnip....	1 00	15	12. Red do. do. ..	60	10
6. Carter's St. Osyth.....	2 00	20	13. White Sugar.....	60	10
7. Long Smooth Blood....	1 00	15	14. Yellow Sugar.....	60	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the earliest and best, if used when young; No. 3 for general and Winter use; No. 7 for late and Winter crop; Nos. from 10 to 14 for cattle feeding.

Culture.—Sow the seed in April for early, and for a succession till last of June; about the middle of May, for general crop. The soil should be a deep, rich, light loam; dry, rather than moist. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, to kill the weeds, and the plants will make larger roots. As soon as the first hard frost occurs, take up the roots and store away in dry sand.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—Borraja—Borretsch.

℥ ounce, 20 cents; ℥ lb., \$2.00.

Kinds.—The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salads or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

Culture.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills a foot apart when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCOLI—BROCOLI—Brocoli—Spargelfohl.

1. White Sprouting.....	℥ oz. 50	5. Early Purple Cape (fine) .	℥ oz. 60
2. Early White.....	" 50	6. White Cape or Cauliflower "	75
3. Early Purple.....	" 50	7. Sulphur-Colored.....	" 50
4. Early Walcheren (true)...	" 75	8. Chappel's Cream.....	" 50

Kinds.—The above are the sorts best adapted to the climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage; rich soil. For a succession, sow one and two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOU DE BRUXELLES—Berza de Brusela—Reifenfohl.

30 cents ℥ ounce; \$3.00 ℥ lb.

Improved Dwarf, ℥ ounce 50 cents.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by the frost. Often grow four feet high, and form numerous small heads like Cabbage.

BURNET—PIMPERNELL DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—Pimpernell.Garden, 20 cents p ounce ; \$2.00 p lb.**Culture.**—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Manure freely every year.**CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.**

	p lb.	p oz.		p lb.	p oz.
1. King of Dwarf.....	\$3 00	30	16. Early London Market..	\$3 00	30
2. Little Pixie (fine flavor) 3 00	30	30	17. Early Sugar Loaf.....	2 00	20
3. Earliest Dwarf.....	3 00	30	18. Early Ox-Heart (true)..	3 00	30
4. Early Spotsboro'.....	3 00	30	19. Large Early York.....	1 50	20
5. Early Nonpareil.....	3 00	30	20. Large Late Bergen....	3 00	30
6. Early York.....	1 50	20	21. Large Late Drumhead..	3 00	30
7. Early Salisbury Dwarf. 3 00	30	30	22. Large Fine Flat Dutch..	3 00	30
8. Early Dutch.....	1 50	20	23. Late Solid H'd Brunsw'k	3 00	30
9. Early Wakefield.....	5 00	50	24. Marblehead Mammoth..	8 00	75
10. Early Winningstadt... 3 00	30	30	25. Large Late Green Glaz'd	4 00	40
11. Heale's Early Imperial. 3 00	30	30	26. Late Drumhead Savoy..	3 00	30
12. Early Battersea.....	2 00	20	27. Late Globe Savoy.....	2 00	20
13. Early Drumhead.....	2 00	20	28. Red (for pickling)....	3 00	30
14. Early Dwarf Savoy....	3 00	30	29. Thousand Headed.....	3 00	30
15. Small Early Ulm Savoy. 3 00	30	30			

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 14 and 15 are the earliest ; Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend Nos. 10 and 18. Nos. 20, 21 and 22 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 24 will be found equally worthy of cultivation. No. 22 is the best for main crop. No. 26 is the best for family use.**Culture.**—Sow the early sorts in Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring ; or in hot-beds during February and March, and transplant middle of April ; or sow the seed in open ground, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow, for later crop, in April and May. They should be sown in shallow drills four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high transplant into *richly manured* ground ; the early kinds two feet apart, the later kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds, and draw some earth up to the stems. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood-ashes, lime, or Scotch snuff ; either of the above will drive them away.**CARDOON—CARDON—*Cardo*—Carden.**Large Solid, 50 cents p ounce.**Culture.**—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart ; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to bleach.

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Wöhren*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1	50	20	5. Altringham.....	\$1 25 15
2. Early Horn.....	1	50	15	6. Long Blood or Purple...	2 00 15
3. Half Long Red.....	1	25	15	7. Long White.....	75 10
4. Long Orange (finest)....	1	00	15	8. Long Yellow.....	1 50 15

Kinds.—For the earliest and for the latest crops, No. 2 is best ; No. 4, 5 and 7 are the best for main crop ; No. 4 is particularly recommended ; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

Culture.—Sow No. 2 as early as the ground can be worked ; or, for late crop, until latter part of July ; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row ; main crop to six or seven inches ; the rows ten inches apart for early crop ; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumenkohl*.

1. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	pkts.	25	6. Early Walcheren.....	oz.	75
2. Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	oz.	4 00	7. Large White French....	"	75
3. Early Paris (fine).....	"	1 50	8. Large Late London.....	"	75
4. Thorburn's Nonpareil...	"	1 50	9. Large Asiatic.....	"	75
5. Early London.....	"	75			

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be found the finest varieties for early ; No. 1 also for forcing, and No. 4 for late. No. 4 is particularly recommended for general crop.

Culture.—Sow in light, rich soil, about the 20th of August to the middle of September, to transplant into cold frames and protect through the Winter, and transplant early in Spring, to head in June ; or sow in hot-bed in February ; transplant the latter part of March into another frame and plant out early in May to head at the same time. Plant three feet by two. For Autumn, or main crop, sow in open situation in May, and transplant in July. Soil must be rich and deep, and, if dry weather, water liberally. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to keep the sun and rain from injuring them.

CELERY—CELERI—*Apio*—*Sellerie*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Incomparable Dwf White.....	\$4	00	40	4. Dickson's Mammoth White	4 00 40
2. " " Crimson.....	4	00	40	5. Dwarf Self Blanching...	3 00 30
3. Giant White Solid.....	4	00	40	6. Celeriac, or Turnip Root'd	3 00 30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are considered the best sorts. We recommend Nos. 1 and 2 for early, and No. 3 for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in a seed-bed half an inch deep, at any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early ; thin out the

plants, when up, to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants dig trenches four feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put three inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between the trenches loose and open with the spade. For the Dwarf variety trench but half the depth. The Turnip-Rooted variety does *not* require trenches at all; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

CHERVIL—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Benfenlauch*.

Curled 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Tuberous 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—*CHOU*—*Cabu*—*Blätterkohl*.

English, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; \$2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Georgia Grown, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; \$4 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN—*MAIS*—*Maiz*—*Mais*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

1. Early Narragansett Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ ear, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 40 cents.
2. Early Dwarf Sugar	" 5 " " 30 "
3. Early Darlings Sugar	" 5 " " 30 "
4. Crosby's Early Sugar	" 5 " " 30 "
5. Early Eight-Rowed Sugar	" 8 " " 30 "
6. Large Eight-Rowed Sugar	" 8 " " 30 "
7. Mammoth Sugar	" 8 " " 30 "
8. Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	" 8 " " 30 "
9. Trimble's Sugar	" 8 " " 40 "
10. Black Sugar	" 8 " " 40 "
11. Early Burlington	" 5 " " 30 "
12. Early Tuscarora	" 8 " " 30 "
13. Japanese Striped Maize	" 10 " " 1 25 "
14. New Miniature	" 25

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are best for very earliest; No. 2 grows but three feet high; Nos. 5 and 6 for a second early or general crop; Nos. 7, 8 and 9 for late. No. 13 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety, which is also a fine eating sort.

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill; hoe often and draw up soil to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.

1. Extra Early White Flint.....	Ears	per 100,	\$4 00
2. Early Canada.....	"	"	2 50
3. Early Red Glazed.....	"	"	4 00
4. Large Eight-Rowed White Flint.....	"	"	3 00
5. Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	"	"	4 00
6. Eastern Dent.....	"	"	4 00
7. Orange Flint.....	"	"	4 00
8. Pop (or Chicken) Corn.....	"	per bushel.	2 50

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the earliest sorts ; No. 3 is particularly recommended ; Nos. 6 and 7 are fine varieties.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha*, 6 *Valerianilla*—*Stechsalat*.

15 cents per ounce ; \$1 25 per lb.

New Striped-Leaved, per ounce 50 cents.

Culture.—Sow latter part of August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter, cover thinly with clean straw or leaves.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro* 6 *Mastuerzo*—*Kresse*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Curled (or Pepper Grass).....	\$0 60	10	3. Broad-Leaved Winter....	per oz.	30
2. Broad-Leaved.....	75	10	4. True Water Cress.....	"	50

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 1 should be cut often and it will continue to grow ; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast-table and for garnishing. Sow No. 3, which is quite hardy, early in Spring at midsummer, and also in the Autumn, in rich ground, in drills one foot apart, and thin to about four inches in the drill—this will furnish a supply from September until the following May—in hot weather it becomes too strong to be agreeable ; an excellent substitute for Water Cress. Sow No. 4 on the margin of a stream of running water, or in any moist location, in which it will grow without care, except keeping, at first, weeds from interfering with it.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBER—*Pepino*—*Gurkenkörner*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Early Russian.....	\$2 00	20	6. Long Green Turkey.....	\$3 00	30
2. Early Short Green.....	1 00	15	7. Long White Turkey.....	4 00	40
3. Early White Spined.....	1 00	15	8. Man of Kent.....	3 00	30
4. Early Green Cluster.....	1 00	15	9. Small Gherkin (Burr)....	3 00	30
5. Long Green.....	1 50	20			

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 1 and 3 for pickling, and also for general use, very productive.

Culture.—In February and March, plant seed in hot-bed; or, in April, in cold frame, well-covered. Plant out in rich, newly dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts are gone, and cover up with the St. John Hand Glass. In frames, protect well at night; give air in day; avoid winds; shade from mid-day sun. Keep up heat when grown early in the year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows; or plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

	⌘ pkt.		⌘ pkt.
British Volunteer.....	50	Lynch's Star of the West.....	25
Invincible.....	50	Lancashire Lass.....	25
Giant of Armstadt.....	25	Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....	25	Eyre's Perpetual.....	25
Prize Fighter.....	25	Improved Sion House.....	25
Walker's Rambler.....	25	White Bavarian.....	25
Telegraph.....	25		

DANDELION—PISSÉNILIT.

French Seed, 50 cents ⌘ ounce; \$5 ⌘ lb.

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and ten inches apart; in July or August, thin out the plants to three inches apart. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and, in April of the ensuing Spring, the plants will be fit for the table.

EGG PLANT—MELONGENE—Berengena—Cierpfanze.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.		⌘ oz.
1. Long Purple.....	\$4 00	40	5. Striped.....	\$1 00
2. New York Purple.....	7 00	60	6. White.....	75
3. Black Pekin (fine).....	12 00	1 00	7. New Green from Thibet, ⌘ pkt.	10
4. Scarlet Chinese (beautiful)		1 00		

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest; No. 2 is the largest, most productive, and best for main crop; No. 4 is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety. No. 3 is of excellent flavor and quite ornamental leaves.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm, and cover up with the St. John Hand Glass. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage.

ENDIVE—CHICORÉE—Escarola ó Endivia—Endivien.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Green Curled.....	\$3 00	30	3. Wild, or Chicory.....	\$0 75	10
2. White Curled.....	3 00	30	4. Broad-Leaved (Escarolle)..	3 00	30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, and 2 are the best for Salad—particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

Culture.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use; but they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—AIL—Ajo—Knoblauch.

Sets, 30 cents lb.

Culture.—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hood deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

ICE PLANT.

lb. ounce, 40 cents.

Culture.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills—a desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRÉE—Col—Blätterkohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Green Curled Scotch....	\$1 50	15	4. Siberian, (German Greens)...	\$1 25	15
2. Brown German Curled...	1 50	15	5. Cottagers.....	2 00	20
3. Sea (Chou Marin).....	4 00	40	6. Improved Garnishing....	4 00	40

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 5 are Borecole. No. 3 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 4 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 5 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

Culture.—Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow in September, for early Spring Greens. No. 3 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out in hills three feet apart and three plants in each hill, about the end of July. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring, uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Winter it will begin to produce a crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU RATE—Colinabo.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Early White Vienna.....	\$4 00	40			
2. Early Purple Vienna.....	4 00	40			
3. Large White or Green.....	2 00	20			

Kinds.—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—May be sown from April to July, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants, you must be careful not to cover up the globular part. Set out in drills one foot apart, and eight inches in the drill.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Best Large Flag..... | 3 oz. 40 cents. | 3 lb. \$4 00. |
| 2. Large Rouen..... | " 40 " | " 4 00. |

Culture.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young centre leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter weather.

LETTUCE—*LAITUE*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	3 lb.	3 oz.		3 lb.	3 oz.
1. Early White Forcing Head.....	\$4 00.	40	10. Large Yellow Butter...	\$4 00	40
2. Early Curled Silesia....	2 00	20	11. Brown Dutch.....	4 00	40
3. Curled Simpson.....	5 00	50	12. White Cos.....	4 00	40
4. Tennisball or Boston....	4 00	40	13. Green Cos.....	4 00	40
5. Victoria Cabbage.....	3 00	30	14. Grey Cos.....	4 00	40
6. Speckled German.....	4 00	40	15. Blood Cos.....	4 00	40
7. White Cabbage.....	3 00	30	16. Oak-Leaved Cos.....	4 00	40
8. Wheeler's Tom Thumb..	5 00	50	17. Hardy Green Winter...	4 00	40
9. Ice Drumhead.....	2 00	20	18. Brown Winter Cabbage.	4 00	40
			19. All the Year Round 3 lb. pkt.		25

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. No. 3 for a succession kind. Nos. 4, 7 and 10 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 11 for Fall, and Nos. 17 and 18 for Winter. Nos. 12 and 13 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in frames, in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow in a month's time same varieties again as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 17 and 18, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted in a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every other week.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

1. *Cranfolaria*. \pounds lb. \$3 00 ; \pounds oz. 30 | 2. *Proboscidea*. \pounds lb. \$3 00 ; \pounds oz. 30

Kinds.—Both are productive and fine for pickles.

Culture.—Plant in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain, leaving only one plant in each hill ; or the seed may be sown in hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MUSK MELON—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—Stantafupen.

	\pounds lb.	\pounds oz.		\pounds lb.	\pounds oz.
1. Fine White Japan.....	\$3	00	30	8. Long Persian.....	\$1 50 15
2. Fine Nutmeg.....	1	00	15	9. Mexican Yellow Netteed.	2 00 20
3. New Valparaiso (fine).....	3	00	30	10. Turk's Cap.....	1 50 15
4. Orange Christina.....	2	00	25	11. Yellow Cantelope.....	1 00 15
5. Pine Apple.....	1	50	20	12. Pomegranate, for Perfume..	4 00 40
6. Green Citron.....	1	00	15	13. Mango Melon, for Mangoes	2 00 20
7. Jenny Lind.....	1	00	15		

ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Scarlet Gem.....	\pounds pkt. 25	Camberwell Beauty.....	\pounds pkt. 25
Baley's Eclipse.....	" 25	Trentham Hybrid.....	" 25

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 7 are the earliest varieties. No. 1 is almost entirely skinless ; small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ; the largest is No. 3.

Culture.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

WATER-MELON—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	\pounds lb.	\pounds oz.		\pounds lb.	\pounds oz.
1. Early Mountain Sprout...	\$1	50	15	7. Large Green Virginia...	\$2 00 20
2. Black Spanish.....	1	50	15	8. Rattle Snake.....	3 00 30
3. Ice Cream (fine).....	1	00	15	9. Orange.....	4 00 40
4. Goodwin's Imperial....	3	00	30	10. App'le Pie (Citron variety) ..	2 00 20
5. Strawberry.....	3	00	30	11. Citron, for Preserves.....	1 50 15
6. Apple Seeded.....	5	00	50		

Kinds.—No. 1 is early, and No. 3 is the finest for general crop. Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

Culture.—Same as Musk-Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 15 cents \pounds lb ; 8 lbs. for \$1 00.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed

will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw; turn it over daily for six or eight days to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot and a half deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot and a half high; put a layer of light earth on this one inch thick; then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings in eight or ten days, or as soon as the heat has declined to about 70°, or just to feel a little warm to the finger, insert lumps of Spawn the size of hen's eggs, ten inches apart, and just even with the surface of the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, and immediately inclose the bed all around, and over the top, with a wall of warm dug previously well prepared, by turning over to temper and sweeten it, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

White London, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ quart; Black, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

Culture.—Sow thickly, during April and early in May, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down, and for Fall-Salad, in September; or in frames or boxes, in any out-house, during Winter. Sow very thickly.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranucla*—Nasturtium.

Tall, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Dwarf, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in May, or early in June, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kinds near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail on the ground, the fruit is apt to be injured.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—Safran.

Improved Dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Long Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Culture.—Plant late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. Hoe, and draw the earth up occasionally to the stems. Should be well manured.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—Zwiebeln.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1. Early Red.....	\$3 00	30	9. Welsh, (for Salad)....	\$3 00	30
2. Large Red.....	2 50	30		$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.
3. Yellow Dutch.....	3 50	30	10. Red Top Onions.....	\$6 00	25
4. Yellow Danvers.....	3 50	30	11. Potato Onion.....	6 00	25
5. White Portugal.....	4 00	40	12. Yellow Onion Sets.....	9 00	40
6. Mammoth American Red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	25	13. White Onion Sets.....	10 00	40
7. " " " White " "	"	25	14. Shallots.....	5 00	25
8. Early White Naples.....	"	25			

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are the earliest; Nos. 2, 4 and 5 are the best for main crop; No. 5 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose; Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are new sorts worthy of trial.

Culture.—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 5 moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, as soon as the ground is open in the Spring; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 9 should be sown last of August or early in September, and will produce new leaves for salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 11 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

ORACH, or French Spinach.

Red.....	per lb., \$1 50	per oz., 15
White.....	“ 1 50	“ 15

Culture.—Sow early in Spring and cultivate like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Peterfilie*.

1. Extra Curled.....	per lb., \$1 25	per oz., 15
2. Champion Moss Curled.....	“ 3 00	“ 30
3. Plain.....	“ 75	“ 10
4. Hamburg, or Rooted.....	“ 1 50	“ 15

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best. No. 4 the root only is used.

Culture.—Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, transplant some, and set them in a light cellar. No. 4 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

PARSNIP—PANAIS—*Chirivia*—*Pastinate*.

1. Sutton's Student.....	per lb., \$1 00	per oz., 15
2. Guernsey, or Cup.....	“ 75	“ 10
3. Early Round.....	“ 1 00	“ 15
4. Long White.....	“ 75	“ 10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best kinds. No. 3 is early, but small size.

Culture.—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros ó Guisantes*—*Erbjen*.

	EXTRA EARLY.	height.	per bus.	per qt.
*1 Alpha, (The New Extra Early Wrinkled Pea).....	3 feet,			\$2 50
2 Carter's "First Crop,".....	2½	“	\$9 00	40
3 Daniel O'Rourke.....	2½	“	6 00	30
4 Philadelphia Extra Early.....	2½	“	9 00	40
	EARLY			
*5 McLean's Advancer (fine).....	2½	“	9 00	40
6 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	4	“		75
7 Warwick.....	3	“	8 00	40
8 Rising Sun.....	3	“	10 00	50
9 Laxton's Supreme.....	3½	“		1 00
*10 McLean's Epicurean.....	2½	“		75
*11 Laxton's Quality.....	3	“		2 00
*12 Laxton's Quantity.....	3	“		2 00

Peas—(Continued.)		GENERAL CROP.	height.	3 bus.	qt.
*13	Champion of England (fine)	.....	5 feet,	\$7 00	40
14	Blue Imperial (fine)	.....	2½ "	6 00	30
15	Blue Scimeter	.....	3 "	8 00	40
16	Dwarf Sugar (edible pods)	.....	2 "	12 00	50
17	Tall Sugar (edible pods)	.....	5 "	16 00	60
*18	New Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods)	.....	2½ "	20 00	80
*19	Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow	.....	2½ "	10 00	50
20	Kentish Invicta	.....	2 "		1 00
21	Harrison's Glory (fine)	.....	3 "	9 00	40
22	Harrison's Perfection (fine)	.....	3 "	8 00	40
*23	Napoleon (fine)	.....	3 "	9 00	40
*24	Eugenie (fine)	.....	3 "	9 00	40

LATE CROP.

*25	McLean's Premier	.....	3 "		75
26	Hundred-Fold	.....	4 "		1 00
27	White Marrowfat	.....	5 "	4 00	20
28	Black Eyed Marrowfat	.....	3 "	4 00	20
29	Tall Matchless (fine)	.....	5 "	9 00	40
*30	British Queen	.....	6 "	12 00	50
*31	Epp's Lord Raglan (fine)	.....	3 "	10 00	50

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

*32	McLean's Little Gem (fine) <i>extra early</i>	.....	1 "	12 00	50
33	Tom Thumb, <i>extra early</i>	.....	9 inches.	10 00	50
34	Bishop's Dwarf, <i>early</i>	.....	1 foot.	8 00	40
35	Bishop's Long Pod, <i>early</i>	.....	1½ "	8 00	40
36	McLean's Princess Royal (finest large)	.....	1½ "	6 00	30
37	Queen of Dwarfs	.....	1½ "	7 00	40
38	Blue Eclipse	.....	1½ "	8 00	40

The above list comprises, it is believed, every desirable variety known, that has been tried, and found to succeed well in this climate.

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be planted thicker than the round Peas, as they are more liable to rot—they are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

Kinds.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 32; for second crop, Nos 5, and 8; for general crop, Nos 13, 19, 22, 23 and 24; for late crop, Nos 28, 29, 30 and 31. For small gardens, Nos 32, 33 and 37. No. 32 is one of the finest in cultivation

Culture.—A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously, and show no signs of bloom, run a spade down about six inches from the row, and thereby root-prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep. In Summer, plant six or eight inches deep. Hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be

soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in the rows.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Red Chili.....	\$5 00	50	4. Large Squash.....	\$4 00	40
2. Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	5 00	50	5. Long Cayenne (Red)....	4 00	40
3. Sweet Mountain (for Man- goes).....	5 00	50	6. Long Cayenne (Yellow)..	4 00	40
			7. Large Bell.....	4 00	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is the very small sort, used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.

Culture.—Sow in hot-beds in March, or in open ground in a seed-bed in middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way, and cover with the St. John Hand Glass, Hoe frequently.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE--Patata--Kartoffel

The prices may vary as the season advances. We will mail five pounds of any of these varieties for \$1

	℥ Bus.	℥ Barrel.
1. King of the Early, or Brezee's No. 4.....	\$4 00	\$9 00
2. Early Rose, <i>Blush skin and white flesh</i>	3 00	7 00
3. Early Goodrich, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
4. Early Sovereign, <i>Mealy when size of Walnuts</i>	2 50	5 00
5. Early Cottage, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
6. Early Dykeman, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
7. Early Sebec, <i>Smooth white skin and flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
8. Callao. <i>Dark skin and pure white flesh</i> ...	3 00	6 00
9. Gleason, <i>Blush skin, white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
10. Willard <i>Red skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
11. PEERLESS, or Brezee's No. 6. <i>white skin and flesh</i>	3 50	8 00

Kinds.—Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 2 and 6 are the most productive; Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are highly recommended for general crop.

Culture.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good rich soil, that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful, each, of wood ashes and plaster mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result. To have Potatoes VERY EARLY, the seed must be *sprouted*, i. e., it must have made an advancement in growth of at least an inch. This sprout should be strong and well developed; its thickness about that of the stem of a common tobacco pipe, and its top crowned with green buds just bursting into leaf; at the bottom of the sprout are emitted, or in the course of emission, small, thread-like roots, which, as soon as planted, take possession of the soil. Here is the great secret of obtaining *early* Potatoes.

To acquire this stage of advancement, many expedients are resorted to. It is the natural habit to sprout early; indeed oftentimes there is a difficulty in

retarding this movement, for if the sprout is too long, it runs great risk of being knocked off in course of setting. The mode generally adopted is, in January and February, place them in baskets, [not over a peck in each, in a very warm garret, or other room, that is *light and warm*.

PUMPKIN—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Large Cheese	\$0 60	10	3 Improved Mammoth.....	\$5 00	50
2. Cushaw	1 00	10	4. Connecticut Field.....	℥ qt.	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for family use; No. 3 is very large, some specimens weighing over 200 pounds; No. 4 for stock.

Culture.—May be planted middle of Spring, amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH--RADIS ET RAVE--*Rabanos* and *Rabanitos*--*Radies* and *Nettig*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. French Breakfast.....	\$1 50	15	13. White Summer Turnip..	\$1 25	15
2. Early Frame.....	1 00	10	14. Yellow do do ..	1 50	15
3. Early Scarlet Turnip....	1 00	10	15. Purple do do ..	1 50	15
4. Early White Turnip....	2 00	20	16. Grey do do ..	1 50	15
5. Early Yellow Turnip....	2 00	20	17. Black Spanish.....	1 25	15
6. Rose, Olive-Shaped....	1 25	15	18. White Spanish.....	1 25	15
7. Scarlet do.	1 25	15	19. Scarlet Chinese Winter.	2 00	20
8. White do.	2 00	20	20. Purple do do		30
9. Long Scarlet Short Top.	75	10	21. White do do		30
10. Long Salmon.....	1 00	10	22. Raphanus caudatus, or		
11. Long Purple.....	1 50	15	edible pod Radish..	℥ pkt	10
12. Long White Naples.....	1 50	15			

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 9 are best for early sowing; Nos. 3, 7 and 9 for succession; Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 16 are best for Summer sowing; Nos. 17, 18 and 19 for Winter use; No. 19 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

Culture.—Sow Nos. from 1 to 10 as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks till the 15th of June, from which time sow Nos. 12 to 16 till first of September. Nos. from 17 to 21 should be sown from 1st of August to the first of September. A light, rich soil suits best

RHUBARB—RHUBERBE—*Rubarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

Roots, 30 cents each; \$3 00 ℥ dozen. | Linnaeus, 30c. ℥ oz.; \$3 ℥ lb.

Kinds.—We have found the above sort so much superior to all other in quality, size and earliness, that we have cultivated only this one sort.

Culture. Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart; in the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way; cover with leaves or litter the first

Winter, and a dressing of course manure should be given every Fall ; through the Summer, when the weather is dry, water once a week with soap suds.

ROQUETTE.

30 cents ℥ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Saferwurzel*.

Long White, ℥ lb. \$ 4 00 ; ℥ oz. 40 cents.

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

SAVOY.

Feather Stem, *Hybrid, possessing the habits of Brussels Sprouts ; a delicious vegetable ; requires the same treatment as Brussels Sprouts.* 40 cents ℥ oz.

Dalmeny Sprouts, *Hybrid of Drumhead Savoy and Brussels Sprouts, fine late vegetable.* 50 cents ℥ oz.

SCOLIME.

An entirely new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, and boiled like Salsify. 25 cents ℥ packet.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionerwurzel*.

30 cents ℥ ounce ; \$ 3 00 ℥ pound.

Culture.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Zuferwurzel*.

30 cents ℥ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in drills, half an inch deep and a foot apart ; thin out to eight inches in a row ; keep down weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

SORREL—OSSEILLE—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.

Garden, 15 cents ℥ ounce ; \$ 1 25 ℥ pound.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Flandre (fine)	\$ 0 60	10	4. Yellow Sorrel-Leaved..	\$ 0 60	10
2. Round-Leaved.....	60	1.	5. Prickly.....	60	10
3. New Zealand (Summer). 2 00	20		6. Lettuce-Leaved.....	75	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for early Spring sowing ; No. 2 also for Fall and Winter, in this latitude. No. 5 is the most hardy.

Culture.—Rich soil ; if light press or roll it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of ground and hoe frequently to prevent the plants running to seed. For Winter crop, sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

SQUASH—GIRAUMON—*Calabaza*—*Küchenfürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Early Golden Bush.....	\$1 00	10	8. Hubbard (fine).....	\$2 00	20
2. Early Green Striped-Bush.....	1 00	10	9. Winter Crook-Neck....	1 25	10
3. Early White Scallop Bush.....	1 00	10	10. Turbon.....	3 00	30
4. Summer Crook-Neck....	1 00	10	11. Mammoth Chili. <i>From</i>		
5. Yokohama (fine).....	3 00	30	<i>specimens, some of them</i>		
6. Lima Cocoa-Nut.....	2 00	20	<i>weighing over 200 lbs..</i>	5 00	50
7. Boston Marrow.....	1 50	15	12. Algora.....	pk	25

Kinds.—Nos. from 1 to 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. from 5 to 10 are the best for late and Winter use; Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are particularly recommended.

Culture.—Plant in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine.

TOBACCO SEED.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Imported Havana.....	\$8 00	75	Ruffled-Leaved Virginia....	\$5 00	40
Connecticut Seed Leaf....	4 00	40	James River Virginia.....	5 00	40
Maryland	5 00	40	Missouri.....	5 00	40
Florida.....	6 00	50	Kentucky.....	6 00	50
Ohio.....	5 00	40			

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—*Liebesapfel*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. THE TROPHY.....	pk	\$0 25	11. Cedar Hill.....	\$4 00	40
	lb.	oz.	12. Yellow Plum.....	4 00	40
2. Early Red.....	\$3 00	30	13. Red Plum.....	4 00	40
3. Large Red Smooth (fine) 3 00 30			14. Large Yellow.....	4 00	40
4. General Grant.....	4 00	40	15. Red Cherry.....	5 00	50
5. Valencia Cluster.....	5 00	50	16. Yellow Cherry.....	5 00	50
6. Lester's Perfected....	4 00	40	17. Pear Shaped.....	4 00	40
7. Fejee Island.....	4 00	40	18. Red Currant, <i>very small</i> , 6 00 60		
8. Cook's Favorite.....	3 00	30	19. Tomato de Laye.....	pk	10
9. Tilden	3 00	30	20. Strawberry.....	lb.	5 00 50
10. Key's Prolific.....	3 00	30			

Kinds.—Nos. 2 and 3 are the earliest; Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 best for main crop; Nos. 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 for pickles and preserves; Nos. 1 and 4 are valuable sorts for general use; very solid. No. 19 is the French upright variety; entirely distinct in its habit of growth. No. 20 is the Winter Cherry sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for preserves.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled; or sow in open ground in May, and and transplant when plants are six inches high. They succeed best near a fence or trellis to climb on, but they do very well if planted four feet distant from each other without support. Soil should be made rich and light.

TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Early Dutch.....	\$0	75 10	12. Yellow Stone.....	\$0	75 10
2. German Teltow.....	1	25 20	13. Yellow Aberdeen.....	75	10
3. Cow Horn.....	75	10	14. Robson's Golden Ball..	75	10
4. Red Top Strap-Leaf...	75	10	15. Yellow Finland.....	2	00 20
5. White Norfolk.....	75	10	16. Dale's Hybrid.....	75	10
6. White Strap-Leaf Flat..	75	10	17. Improved Yellow Sweet-		
7. White Flat or Globe....	75	10	ish, or Ruta Baga...	75	10
8. White French.....	75	10	18. Cobson's Ruta Baga..	75	10
9. Green Globe.....	75	10	19. White Ruta Baga.....	75	10
10. Long White Tankard...	75	10	20. Laing's Ruta Baga....	75	10
11. Yellow French (fine)...	75	10	21. Skirving's Ruta Baga..	75	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 4 and 6 are the best for Spring sowing; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, and 14 for Fall and Winter; Nos. 2, 14 and 15 are also fine for table use.

Culture.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 8, 17, 20 and 21 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill. Hoe them a month after sowing.

Various Kinds of Vegetables Used for Pickles.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE OF EACH WILL BE FOUND UNDER THE PROPER HEAD.


Refugee Beans.....	bus.	\$6 00	qt.	\$0 30
Blood Turnip Beet.....	lb.	1 00	oz.	0 15
Brussels Sprouts.....	"	3 00	"	0 30
Red Dutch Cabbage.....	"	3 00	"	0 30
Early Paris Cauliflower.....	"	20 00	"	1 50
White Spined Cucumber.....	"	1 25	"	0 15
Gherkin.....	"	4 00	"	0 40
Martynia.....	"	3 00	"	0 30
Mango Melon.....	"	2 00	"	0 20
Scarlet Gem Melon.....			pkt.	0 25
Tall Nasturtium.....	lb.	\$2 00	oz.	0 20
White Portugal Onion.....	"	4 00	"	0 40
Sweet Mountain Pepper.....	"	5 00	"	0 50
Chili do.....	"	4 00	"	0 40
Strawberry Tomato.....	"	5 00	"	0 50
Red Cherry do.....	"	5 00	"	0 50
Yellow do. do.....	"	5 00	"	0 50

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Burnet.....	oz.	20	Endive.....	lb.	\$3 00	oz.	30
Borage.....	lb.	\$2 00	Lettuce.....	"	3 00	"	30
Celery.....	"	4 00	Mustard.....	"		qt.	40
Corn Salad.....	"	1 25	Swt. Spanish Pepper	"	5 00	oz.	50
Cress.....	"	60	Roquette.....	"	3 00	"	30
Dandelion.....	"	5 00	Sorrel.....	"	1 25	"	15

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Description, and many other Kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

 Sold in quantities of not less than one ounce.

	lb.	\$	oz.
<i>Abies</i> , <i>Alba</i> , <i>White Spruce</i>	lb.	\$5 00	oz. 50
“ <i>Canadensis</i> , or <i>Hemlock Spruce</i> (clean seed).....	“	5 00	“ 50
“ <i>excelsa</i> , or <i>Norway Spruce</i>	“	1 00	“ 20
“ <i>Fraseri</i> , or <i>Double Spruce</i>	“	5 00	“ 50
“ <i>nigra</i> , or <i>Black Spruce</i>	“	“	75
“ <i>pectinata</i> , or <i>European Silver Fir</i>	“	1 50	“ 25
“ <i>Nordmanniana</i> , or <i>Nordman's Spruce</i>	“	10 00	“ 75
<i>Acer</i> <i>plantanoides</i> , or <i>Norway Maple</i>	“	1 50	“ 25
“ <i>pseudo-platanus</i> , or <i>Sycamore Maple</i>	“	1 50	“ 25
“ <i>negundo</i> , or <i>Ash-Leaved Maple</i>	“	2 50	“ 30
“ <i>saccharinum</i> , or <i>Sugar Maple</i>	“	2 00	“ 25
<i>Ampelopsis</i> <i>quinquefolia</i> , or <i>Virginia Creeper</i>	“	8 00	“ 75
<i>Arctostaphylo</i> <i>tomentosa</i> , or <i>Mountain Manzanito</i>	“	10 00	“ 1 00
<i>Berberis</i> <i>vulgaris</i> , or <i>Common Barbery</i>	“	1 50	“ 25
<i>Betula</i> <i>populifolia</i> , or <i>Poplar-leaved Birch</i>	“	2 50	“ 30
“ <i>alba</i> , or <i>White Birch</i>	“	2 00	“ 25
<i>Buxus</i> <i>sempervirens</i> , or <i>Evergreen Box</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
<i>Cupressus</i> <i>sempervirens</i> , or <i>Common Cypress</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
“ <i>disticha</i> , or <i>Diciduous Cypress</i>	“	1 00	“ 20
“ <i>horizontalis</i> , or <i>Horizontal</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
“ <i>macrocarpa</i> , from <i>California</i>	“	20 00	“ 1 50
“ <i>Lawsoniana</i> , or <i>Lawson's Cypress</i>	“	20 00	“ 1 50
<i>Diospyrus</i> <i>Virginiana</i> , or <i>Persimmon</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
<i>Fraxinus</i> <i>alba</i> , or <i>White Ash</i>	“	1 50	“ 15
“ <i>acuminata</i> , or <i>Yellow Ash</i>	“	2 00	“ 25
“ <i>pubescens</i> , or <i>Red Ash</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
“ <i>sambucifolia</i> , or <i>Black Ash</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
<i>Ginkgo</i> <i>biloba</i> , or <i>Salisburia</i>	doz.	75	nuts. 75
<i>Gleditschia</i> , <i>triacanthos</i> , or <i>Honey Locust</i>	“	75	oz. 10
<i>Gymnocladus</i> <i>Canadensis</i> , or <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
<i>Juniperus</i> <i>Virginiana</i> , or <i>Red Cedar</i>	“	50	“ 10
<i>Larix</i> <i>Europæa</i> , or <i>European Larch</i>	“	2 00	“ 25
<i>Maclura</i> <i>aurantiaca</i> , <i>Osage Orange</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 33 lbs., \$14.....	“	75	
<i>Magnolia</i> <i>acuminata</i> , <i>Cucumber Magnolia</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
“ <i>grandiflora</i> , or <i>Large Flowering Magnolia</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
<i>Morus</i> <i>alba</i> , or <i>White Mulberry</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
“ <i>moretti</i> , or <i>Italian Mulberry</i>	“	5 00	“ 50
<i>Paulownia</i> <i>Imperialis</i> , or <i>Paulownia</i>	“	5 00	“ 50
<i>Pinus</i> <i>maritima</i> , or <i>Sea-Side Pine</i>	“	1 50	“ 15
“ <i>laricio</i> , or <i>Corsican Pine</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
“ <i>nigra</i> <i>Austriaca</i> , or <i>Black Austrian Pine</i>	“	2 00	“ 25
“ <i>rigida</i> , or <i>Pitch Pine</i>	“	6 00	“ 60
“ <i>Pinea</i> , or <i>Stone Pine</i>	“	1 50	“ 25
“ <i>cembra</i> , or <i>Cembra Pine</i>	“	1 00	“ 20
“ <i>montana</i> , or <i>Mountain Pine</i>	“	5 00	“ 50
“ <i>strobus</i> , or <i>Weymouth Pine</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
“ <i>sylvestris</i> , or <i>Scotch Fir</i>	“	2 50	“ 25
<i>Prinos</i> <i>verticellatus</i> , or <i>Winter Berry</i>	“	6 00	“ 60
<i>Rhamnus</i> <i>catharticus</i> , or <i>Buckthorn</i>	“	1 00	“ 15
<i>Robinia</i> <i>pseudocacia</i> , or <i>Yellow Locust</i>	“	1 00	“ 15
<i>Sequoia</i> <i>gigantea</i> , or <i>The Giant Tree of California</i>	“	“	3 00
<i>Taxus</i> <i>baccata</i> , or <i>English Yew</i>	“	4 00	“ 40
<i>Thuja</i> <i>occidentalis</i> , or <i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> (clean seed).....	“	5 00	“ 50
“ <i>orientalis</i> , or <i>Chinese</i> do.....	“	4 00	“ 40
<i>Ulmus</i> <i>Americana</i> , or <i>American Elm</i>	“	3 00	“ 30
<i>Viburnum</i> <i>lentago</i> , or <i>Sweet Viburnum</i>	“	2 00	“ 20
<i>Zanthoxylum</i> <i>Americanum</i> , or <i>Prickly Ash</i>	“	5 00	“ 50

Pot, Sweet, and Medicinal Herb Seeds

Graines d'Herbes a l'usage de la Cuisine ou Odoriferentes.

Dill.....	Anethum graveolens.....	℥ oz. 15
Sweet Fennel.....	" feniculum.....	" 15
Garden Angelica.....	Archangelica officinalis.....	" 15
Arnica.....	Arnica montana.....	" 4 00
Wormwood.....	Artemisia absinthium.....	" 50
Belladonna.....	Atropa Belladonna.....	" 75
Borage.....	Borago officinalis.....	" 20
Pot Marigold.....	Calendula officinalis.....	" 40
Saffron.....	Carthamus tinctorius.....	" 15
Hemlock.....	Conium maculatum.....	" 50
Carraway.....	Carum Carvi.....	" 15
Coriander.....	Coriandrum sativum.....	" 15
Purple Foxglove.....	Digitalis purpurea.....	" 50
Boneset.....	Eupatorium perfoliatum.....	" 80
Liquorice.....	Glycyrrhiza glabra.....	" 75
Pennyroyal.....	Hedeoma pulegioides.....	" 75
Henbane.....	Hyoscyamus niger.....	" 60
Elecampane.....	Inula helenium.....	" 60
Hyssop.....	Hyssopus officinalis.....	" 40
Lavender.....	Lavendula vera.....	" 40
Dandelion.....	Leontodon taraxacum.....	" 50
Horehound.....	Marrubium vulgare.....	" 1 00
Balm.....	Melissa officinalis.....	" 50
Catnip.....	Nepeta cataria.....	" 60
Sweet Basil.....	Ocimum basilicum.....	" 50
Dwarf or Bush'd Basil.....	" minimum.....	" 60
Sweet Marjoram.....	Origanum marjorana.....	" 50
Pot Marjoram.....	" onites.....	" 75
Rosemary.....	Rosamarinus.....	" 50
Dyer's Madder.....	Rubia tinctorium ℥ lb. \$1.....	" 10
Rue.....	Ruta graveolens.....	" 40
Red Sage.....	Salvia hominum.....	" 50
Common Sage.....	" officinalis.....	" 30
Summer Savory.....	Satureja hortensis.....	" 10
Bene.....	Sesamum orientale.....	" 30
Tansy.....	Tanacetum vulgare.....	" 2 00
Thyme.....	Thymus vulgaris.....	" 60
Broad-Leaved English Thyme.....		" 60
Anise.....	Trajium anisum.....	" 15
Fennugreek.....	Trigonella. ℥ lb. \$1.....	" 10

FRUIT SEEDS.

Pear Seed.....	℥ lb. \$3. ℥ oz. \$0 30	Mixed Strawberry.....	℥ oz. \$1 50
Apple Seed.....	℥ bus. \$12. ℥ qt. 50	Red Alpine Strawberry.....	" 1 50
Quince Seed ℥ lb. \$4.....	℥ oz. 40	Strawb'y Seed 10 varieties.....	" 2 00
Currant, Red Cherry.....	" 50	Black Mazzard Cherry Pits ℥ qt. 50	
" Red Dutch.....	" 40	Mahaleb Cherry Pits.....	" 1 00
" White Dutch.....	" 50	Apricot Pits.....	" 75
" Versailles.....	" 50	Nectarine Pits.....	℥ lb. 1 50
Raspberry Seed.....	" 1 00	Plum Pits.....	℥ qt. 40
Gooseberry Seed.....	" 1 50	Peach Pits ℥ bus. \$1 50.....	" 10

FOR HEDGES.

Osage Orange.....	Maclura aurantiaca.....	℥ lb. \$0 75
Hawthorn.....	Crataegus oxyantha.....	" 1 50
Honey Locust, or Three-thorned Acacia.....	Gleditschia triacanthos.....	" 75
Buckthorn.....	Rhamnus catharticus.....	" 1 00
Yellow Locust.....	Robinia pseudo-acacia.....	" 1 00
Privet Japan.....	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	" 3 00
Sheep Berry.....	Viburnum prunifolium.....	" 2 00
American Arbor Vitæ.....	Thuja Occidentalis.....	" 5 00
Barberry.....	Berberis vulgaris.....	" 1 50

NOVELTIES, &c.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus , a full description of which was given last season, \pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. paper containing about 800 seeds....	cts. 50
French Asparagus Beans , entirely distinct from the <i>Yard Long Beans</i> ; one of the very best <i>Pole Beans</i> in cultivation, \pounds qt.....	\$1 00
Red Lima Pole Beans , a new color of this popular Bean, \pounds qt...	\$1 00
Marshall's Yellow Pole Beans , delicate and good flavored, \pounds qt.	\$1 00
Blue Podded Runner Beans . This valuable variety produces purple flowers, and purple Pods, very ornamental, and also one of the best table varieties, \pounds qt.....	\$1 00
New Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet , small, very smooth, and handsome shaped dark Beet, of excellent quality for the table, \pounds oz.	50
Cucumber "Sooty Qua," a new Chinese vegetable, used by the Natives as a regular article of food boiled with rice or cooked in various ways; grows from 5 to 6 feet in length, \pounds seed.....	\$1 50
All the Year Round Lettuce , fine white and crisp Head Lettuce, as hardy as <i>Brown Dutch</i> , \pounds pkt.....	25
Valparaiso Musk Melon . A new dark green and very large Melon of excellent quality, \pounds oz.....	40
New Mexican Musk Melon , a new large yellow netted sort of superior quality, \pounds oz.....	20
Rattle Snake Water Melon , very large striped Melon of superior quality, well adapted for the Southern Climate, \pounds oz.....	30
Onion, Early White Naples , extra large, of quick growth and mild flavor—an entirely distinct variety, \pounds pkt.....	25
Onion, American Mammoth Red , \pounds pkt.....	25
“ “ “ “ White , \pounds “.....	25
Alpha Peas ,. A new “Extra Early” blue wrinkled variety of exquisite flavor, as early as the earliest, and very productive, \pounds qt.....	\$3 00
Laxton's Quality Peas , a second early wrinkled sort, very productive and fine flavor, \pounds qt.....	\$1 50
Laxton's Quantity Peas , a fine variety, selected from the foregoing sort for its robust habit and extreme productiveness, \pounds qt.....	\$1 50
Kentish Invicta Peas , a round blue sort, with straight, handsome and well filled pods, \pounds qt.....	\$1 50
Queen of Dwarf Pea . Not a new kind, but one that should be more generally cultivated. This Pea is of a branching habit, and grows but $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, very strong haulm and requiring no support, \pounds qt.	50
Peerless Potato, or Brezee's No. 6. one of the very best of the new Potatoes for general crop, \pounds barrel, \$8 00 \pounds bus..	\$3 50
Champion Moss Curled Parsley , unapproachable in quality for garnishing purposes, \pounds oz.....	30
Dalmeny Sprouts , a hybrid between the <i>Drumhead Savoy Cabbage</i> and the <i>Brussels Sprouts</i> , very hardy and fit for use long after all other vegetables have disappeared from the garden, \pounds oz.....	50
Mammoth Chili Squash . Very large and interesting—seeds from specimens weighing over 200 lbs. each, \pounds oz.....	50
The Trophy Tomato , genuine seeds of this celebrated variety, \pounds pkt.	25
Currant Tomato . It is a veritable Tomato, with long racemes of fruit of a bright red color, and not larger than the “Cherry Currant,” fine for pickles, \pounds oz.....	50

Grass Seeds.

In view of the frequent discussions by agriculturists as to the best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, and the general conclusions come to, that we do not sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, we have this year imported a much larger supply than heretofore of fresh, clean Grass Seeds of the most desirable varieties, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

Agrostis stolonifera, (*Florin*.) or *Creeping Bent Grass*, is chiefly valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses as it will thrive in moderately moist land, over which water does not stagnate; we find it also one of the best sorts for croquet grounds, small dooryards or grass plots.
[$\frac{1}{2}$ qt. 25 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$4.50]

Agrostis vulgaris, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable native permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. $\frac{1}{2}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ 50 lb. sack, \$5.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.50]

Aira cæspitosa, or *Haddock Grass*—a coarse grass preferring stiff and marshy bottoms—thrives well in moist and shady woodlands; in England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents.

Aira flexuosa, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures.... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents.

Ammophila arenaria, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.,—it serves with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots to form natural and permanent embankments; is of no other agricultural value..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses it is valuable on account of its early vernal growth and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn; for meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odour, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay—it is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents.

Alopecurus pratensis, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness; it also stands the high Summer heats without burning..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cents.

Avena elatior, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage which is relished by cattle early and late.
[$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$4.50]

Avena flavescens, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—th's will not thrive well when sown alone, but sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c.,—it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00

Bromus Schræderi, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist—in England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots; all kinds of stock eat it freely..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents.

Cynosurus cristatus, or *Crested Dogstail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry, hard soils and hills, it also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cents.

- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade; it blossoms about the same time as red clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses..... $\frac{7}{8}$ bus., \$2.50
- Elymus arenarius**, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore; it is also valuable in preserving embankments..... $\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 50 cents.
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thriving well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety.
[$\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 30 cents.]
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass and its produce is said to be larger; thrives best in low meadows and pastures—it springs very early in the season.
[$\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 60 cents.]
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures; its chief merits for sheep pasture are, that it occupies land which better grasses refuse..... $\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 30 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass lands, it does not, however, attain to its full productive powers till the second or third year, when, however, it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter; it is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture.
[$\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 55 cents.]
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass; well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes..... $\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 75 cents,
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils; it is well suited for large bleaching greens.... $\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 50 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest.... $\frac{7}{8}$ bus., \$4.50
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates in England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops; we recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures..... $\frac{7}{8}$ bus., \$4.00
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures, its natural adaption to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. $\frac{7}{8}$ bus., \$3.50
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant used extensively in France as a forage plant; requires a calcareous soil.
[$\frac{7}{8}$ lb., 30 cents.]
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of our most valuable annual soiling plants; it will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and in this latitude, may be sown as late as the first of July and produce a large green crop..... $\frac{7}{8}$ bus., \$3.00

- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c..... \pounds lb., 75 cents.
- Phleum pratense**, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soils it will produce a larger crop than any other one sort; it is not so well suited for light, sandy soils..... \pounds bus., price variable.
- Poa aquatica**, or *Water Meadow Grass*, this is an excellent pasture for very wet situations..... \pounds lb. 75 cts.
- Poa annua**, or *Annual Spear Grass*, one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties, accommodating itself to all soils..... \pounds lb. 75 cents
- Poa nemoralis**, or *Wood Meadow Grass*, the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkable fine succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for pastures; thrives well under close feeding.
[\pounds lb. 60 cents.
- Poa pratensis**, or *Kentucky Blue Grass*—also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations; it requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass—very valuable for our Southern States as it will stand the hottest Summers.
[\pounds bus., (14 lbs.) \$2.50
- Poa pratensis**, *Extra Clean*, seed of the above..... \pounds bus., (14 lbs) \$3.50
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*. The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations... \pounds lb. 55 cents.
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**, for lawns of any extent, we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre..... \pounds bus., \$3.50
- French Mixed Lawn Grass**, for Croquet grounds, grass plots, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels, to the acre.
 \pounds quart 25 cts., \pounds bus., \$5.00

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but, in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is, in a measure, sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, &c., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

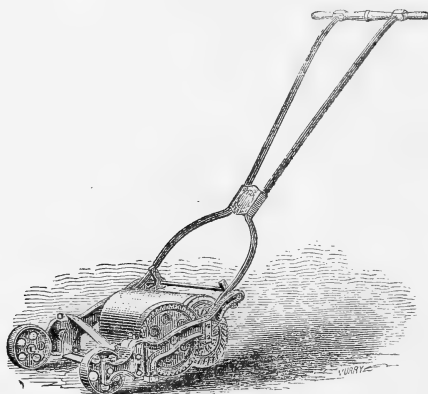
If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of Potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dnst to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A

very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the beginning of September. If at the latter time, the seeds ought to have been the produce of the same season. Sowing plenty of them is also advised, as the little extra expense for a good lawn ought not to be denied.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground; let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the South, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than in the ground level, for the aspect and other causes render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is only proper here to observe, that no lawn can be maintained long in good order, without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom, without that compression which the roller tends to give.



No. 1.—HAND MOWER, - - Price, \$25.

This Mower cuts 14 inches, weighs 70 pounds, is strongly built, and can be operated by a boy on an ordinary lawn. It has the new *Patent Open Wiper, with Steel Blades*. Also, *Noiseless Friction Pawl, with Patent Wrought Iron Handles*.

No. 2.—HAND MOWER, cuts 18 inches, - Price, \$30.

No. 3.—HORSE MOWER, cuts 30 inches, - Price, \$125.

GRASS Box, extra, \$10. HORSE BOOTS, per set, \$12.

CLOVERS.

Yellow Trefoil.....	Medicago	Lupulina.....	℥ lb.	60
Lucerne, or French Clover.....		sativa.....	"	50
Red Clover.....	Trifolium	pratense.....	about	20
Large Red or Pea-Vine.....			"	25
White Clover.....		repens.....	"	65
Scarlet Clover.....		incarnatum.....	"	60
Alsike Clover.....		hybridum.....	"	75
Bokhara Clover.....	Melilotus	alba.....	"	75

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les Oiseaux.

Prices variable—by the Quart or Bushel.

Canary.....	Phalaris canariensis.....	about	℥ qt.	25
Hemp.....	Cannabis sativa.....	"	"	20
Maro.....	Papaver rheas.....	"	℥ lb.	30
Millet.....	Panicum miliaceum.....	"	℥ qt.	20
Rape.....	Brassica napus.....	"	"	30
Rough Rice.....	Oryza sativa.....	"	"	25

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℥ Bottle, 40 cents.

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots, Giant.....	\$1 00	℥ 100..	\$8 00	℥ 1,000
Do. do. Conover's Colossal.....	\$3 00	℥ 100..	\$25 00	℥ 1,000
Horse Radish Roots.....			℥ lb.	40 cents.
Rhubarb Roots.....			℥ dozen,	\$3 00
Dioscorea Batata, or Chinese Yam.....			℥ dozen,	\$1 00
Jerusalem Artichoke.....			℥ qt.	25 cents.
Tarragon Plants.....			℥ dozen,	\$3 00

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY, TOMATO,

EGG PLANTS. SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., E c., at the proper Season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Osage Orange. ℥ qt. 75c. ℥ bus.	\$18 00	Hop-Seed.....	℥ oz	\$1 50
Ramie Seed.....	℥ oz. 2 00	White Lupins.....	℥ qt.	50
Fine English Oats.....	℥ bus. 2 50	Spurry.....	℥ lb.	40
Chicory Seed.....	℥ lb. 1 00	Fuller's Teazels.....	"	50
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	℥ qt. 25	Spring Vetches, ℥ bus.	\$4 00	℥ qt. 25
Evergreen Broom-Corn..	" 25	Indelible Garden Pencils each		25
Sun-Flower.....	" 50	Round Scotch Scythe-stones, each		25
Sea-Island Cotton.....	℥ lb. 30	Gishurst Compound.....	℥ box	75
Tennessee Upland Cotton	" 20	Whale Oil Soap in boxes from		
Flax Seed.....	℥ qt. 25		[40 c., to	\$2 25
Madder.....	℥ lb. 1 00	Robinson's Concentrated Gar-		
Seradella.....	" 40	den Manure in tin cans, each		50
Opium Poppy. ℥ oz., 25c., ℥ lb.,	2 00	St. John Hand Glass Frames		
Scurry Grass.....	℥ oz. 50		[\$3 50	℥ doz.
Fennugreek.....	℥ lb. 1 00	Improved Excelsior Lawn		
Cuba Bast (for tying).....	" 1 00	Mowers.....		\$25 00
Japan Fibre (for tying)...	" 1 00	Archangel Mats..	\$1 each ;	\$9 ℥ doz.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CORN KNIVES.....	each	\$0 50
DIBBLES.....	"	50
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....		2 75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	\$1 25 to	2 50
FLOWER GATHERERS.—Scissors combining Tweezers and Pincers.....	1 50 to	2 50
FRENCH SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	2 00 to	4 00
AMERICAN DO. DO. Warranted material...	1 75 to	3 50
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS.....	2 00 to	2 50
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six Sizes and styles.....	2 00 to	5 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders....	4 00 to	5 00
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	2 50
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 to	2 50
CAST-STEEL PRUNING CHISEL WITH HOOK.....	1 50 to	2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 to	2 00
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 to	1 25
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS,—(Best cast-steel.).....	1 00 to	2 00
DO. DO. (Black).....	40 to	60
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches..	40 to	2 00
DO. DO. (German Steel) from 3 to 10 in..	35 to	1 50
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 to	75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES.....	60 to	75
CORN HOES.....	50 to	75
LAWN RAKES.—Are used to cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns.....	3 00 to	4 00
CAST-STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 to	2 00
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For Pruning with one hand.....	2 00 to	3 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass), Pool's best make....	4 00 to	11 00
GRASS HOOKS or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	75 to	1 50
POTATO HOOKS.—Cast-steel teeth.....		1 00
BRUSH HOOKS.....		2 00
BRUSH SCYTHES.....		2 00
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.....		1 50
DO. DO. DO. Long-handled.....		1 50
DO. DO. DO. Small size, for Ladies.....		1 25
AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.....		1 50
DO. DO. DO. Pointed long handle.....		1 50
BEST SPADING FORKS.....		2 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN-SCYTHES.....	2 00 to	2 75
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	3 00
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	2 50
FRUIT GATHERERS.....		40
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		25

BOOKS.

<i>Gadening for the South</i>.....(Wm. N. White)	\$2 00
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 50
<i>The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor</i>.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	75
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>.....(Breck)	1 75
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>	1 50
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i>.....(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>	1 25
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>	1 50
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>.....(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>.....(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>.....(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>.....(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>.....(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>.....(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>Saunders's Domestic Poultry</i>	75

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds. for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Six Weeks.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early Mohawk.....	.....	.....	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Refugee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Horticultural Pole.....	.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima.....	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Turnip.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood.....	.....	.....	4 oz.	8 oz.
Brocoli	Purple Cape.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels	Sprouts.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Early Winningstadt.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Flat Dutch.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Dutch for Pickling.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Carrot	Early Horn.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Orange.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cauliflower	Nonpareil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Celery	Giant White Solid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Corn	Early Crosby's Sugar.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar.....	.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Corn Salad.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, OR	Peppergrass.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Early White Spined.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Green.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New-York Purple..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Fine White.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Endive	Green Curled.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson's.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Butter.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Ice Drumhead.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	White Cabbage.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Melon	Valparaiso.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Japan.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Ice Cream Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Okra	Long Green.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Student.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Harrison's Perfection.....	.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Eugenie.....	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Hair's Mammoth.....	.....	.....	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Squash.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Radish	Scarlet Turnip.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Salsify.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Hubbard.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Yokabama.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Tomato	Early Red Smooth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Yellow.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Tilden.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Turnip	White Strap Leaf.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White French.....	.....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball.....	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties).....	.....	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TABLE calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be sown in each month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
SOW IN HOT-BED. Early Beans, Brocoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.	SOW IN HOT-BED. Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Sprouts, Brussels Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.	SOW IN HOT-BED. Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.	SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Bush Beans, Cranberry Pole do Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Okra, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Herbs.	SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Bush Beans, Lima do. Cranberry Pole do Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Okra, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Herbs.	SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.	SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.	SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Cabbage, for Cold Frames. Cauliflower, for Cold Frames. Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

FINE MIXED
LAWN GRASS.

\$3 50 per bushel.

THE
TROPHY TOMATO.

25 cts. $\frac{3}{4}$ paper.